

97-84028-8

U.S. Congress. House.

Daylight saving

Washington

1920

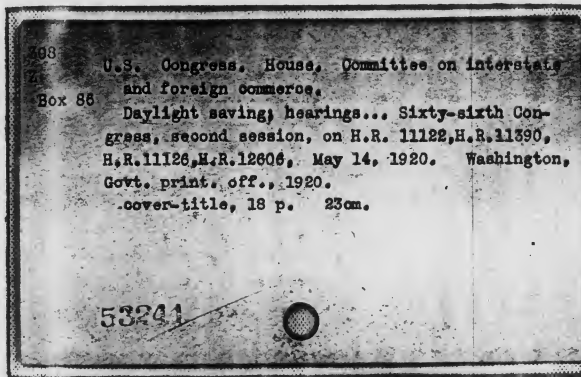
97-84028-8

MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES  
PRESERVATION DIVISION

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD



RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

## TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35 mmREDUCTION RATIO: 11:1

IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 2-26-97INITIALS: MS/PBTRACKING # : MSH 21941

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

SEP 15 1920

# DAYLIGHT SAVING

## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

H. R. 11122

H. R. 11126

H. R. 11390

H. R. 12606

MAY 14, 1920



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFF.

152793

1920

*Handwritten notes:*  
ON Green Daylight Saving Bill  
see your  
see daylight  
2 Standard time  
Mr. O'Connell  
Act in 12 zone  
to daylight time  
for the  
Mr. Dickerson

*Handwritten notes:*  
308  
Z  
Box 86

# COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

EDWARD L. HAMILTON, Michigan.	JOHN J. ESCH, Wisconsin, <i>Chairman</i> .
SAMUEL E. WINSLOW, Massachusetts.	THETUS W. SIMS, Tennessee.
JAMES S. PARKER, New York.	FRANK E. DOREMUS, Michigan.
BURTON E. SWEET, Iowa.	ALBEN W. BARKLEY, Kentucky.
WALTER R. STINESS, Rhode Island.	SAM RAYBURN, Texas.
JOHN G. COOPER, Ohio.	ANDREW J. MONTAGUE, Virginia.
FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH, Minnesota.	CHARLES F. COADY, Maryland.
EDWARD E. DENISON, Illinois.	ARTHUR G. DEWALT, Pennsylvania.
EVERETT SANDERS, Indiana.	JARED Y. SANDERS, Louisiana.
SCHUYLER MERRITT, Connecticut.	
J. STANLEY WEBSTER, Washington.	
EVAN J. JONES, Pennsylvania.	

GEORGE ESCH, *Clerk*.  
A. H. CLARK, *Assistant Clerk*.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.
Statement of Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger.....	5
Statements submitted by—	
Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman.....	14
Hon. George P. Darrow.....	16
Hon. David J. O'Connell.....	17

*not 20 Sept 1920.*

## DAYLIGHT SAVING.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Friday, May 14, 1920.*

The committee this day met, Hon. John J. Esch (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. We have for hearing this morning various bills relating to daylight saving, especially in the eastern zone, although there are two bills of wider application. Mr. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, is present, and we will be glad to hear him.

### STATEMENT OF HON. FREDERICK W. DALLINGER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to respectfully ask for a postponement of this matter. I did not get any written notice of the hearing, but late yesterday afternoon while I was in the House Mr. Ackerman of New Jersey asked me if I had received any notice at that time. I found out afterwards there had been a telephone message sent to my office. There are a great many organizations in the East that would like to have a chance to be heard on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. I will state, Mr. Dallinger, in view of the very elaborate hearing we had in the last session, I do not think it will be possible to have an elaborate hearing now. My thought was that those who had introduced these bills would be heard, and if they are not heard to-day it is very doubtful whether we can grant a hearing to them before the recess, because our calendar is filled up.

Mr. DALLINGER. I understood, Mr. Chairman, that I was going to be given at least a few days' notice.

The CHAIRMAN. It may have been a short notice, but I supposed that you were so well prepared that you could make such statement as you desired in reference to your bill.

Mr. DALLINGER. I wanted to have some of the chambers of commerce of the big cities of the East have a chance to have representatives here when this matter was heard.

The CHAIRMAN. They were quite largely represented at the former hearing, and we printed a great many of their petitions and telegrams in the former hearing. I have some others now and I can put those in this hearing, and I have no doubt you have some.

Mr. DALLINGER. I have received only one, because there has not been time to telegraph these various organizations of the hearing and get replies. I did telegraph to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and I received this telegram in reply:

BOSTON, MASS., May 13, 1920.

FREDERICK W. DALLINGER, M. C.,  
*Washington, D. C.*

Boston Chamber of Commerce is heartily in favor of daylight-saving bill for first zone. Over 20,000,000 are enjoying an extra hour of sunlight each day in New

England and New York State alone. We have received practically no complaints since it went into operation April 25. Practically the only opposition to the bill was by the farmers, but many of them are on record as favoring daylight saving. A survey made by the chamber's committee on daylight saving shows that 2,019 physicians in State favor bill from standpoint of health recreation, reduction of accidents, lessening eyestrain. Have received word that industrial centers in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont favor daylight saving, nearly 90 per cent of the people in Rhode Island and Connecticut have daylight saving through local ordinances; Massachusetts and New York, of course, operating 100 per cent. Chamber is firmly convinced that the only real solution is for the adoption by Congress of a law unifying the principles of daylight saving for the eastern zone; no doubt but what 90 per cent of the people in this proposed zone favor it.

## BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. SIMS. As you know, Mr. Dallinger, I was heartily opposed to the repeal of the law and I did all I could to keep it from being reported out of the committee and from passing the House. It was vetoed by the President, and I did all I could to sustain the veto. But the bill passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

Now, it seems to me, although I am heartily in favor of a bill that will restore daylight saving, that there is a practical matter to be considered in connection with this bill and that is whether the establishment of daylight saving in the eastern zone and the nonestablishment of it in the other parts of the country would not interfere with the rest of the country.

Mr. DALLINGER. Not at all. As I understand it, it would simply mean that you would change your watch two hours at Pittsburgh instead of one hour. It would not interfere with the rest of the country at all. I can not see how it would interfere with the rest of the country at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the western boundary line of zone No. 1?

Mr. DALLINGER. It used to be at Pittsburgh; that is where we changed our watches.

The CHAIRMAN. The western boundary line of the eastern zone starts at Toledo, goes south through Columbus, Ohio, down through West Virginia and reaches the Gulf coast, I think, at Appalachicola. So it takes in over half of the State of Ohio, and it was from that very section that a good deal of opposition was expressed to the bill at the former hearing, especially from the mining sections of Ohio.

Mr. DALLINGER. Are they in the first zone?

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the first zone.

Mr. DALLINGER. All those mining towns?

The CHAIRMAN. Practically.

Mr. SIMS. Could not the boundary line of the zone be changed by statute, and be reestablished?

Mr. DALLINGER. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be done by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the law. They have the right of fixing the zones.

Mr. SIMS. The way it is now they could change it, and we could practically demand that they should establish a new boundary line for the zone, not to be further west than a certain place.

The CHAIRMAN. The old line practically ran through Pittsburgh.

Mr. DALLINGER. When was the new zone established?

The CHAIRMAN. When we passed the daylight saving act two years ago.

Mr. SIMS. In repealing the law we did not repeal the portion establishing the zones which the Interstate Commerce Commission established.

Mr. DALLINGER. If that is the case, and if part of the State of Ohio is now included in the first zone, I think that the zone boundary line should be changed by the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to make it coincide with the boundary line of that section of the country that desires daylight saving.

I realize what you say, Mr. Chairman, about the opposition in Ohio, and I do not want to force anything on the State of Ohio that the people there do not want. But I know what the feeling is in Pittsburgh because I spoke there before the chamber of commerce within a year on another matter, and I found that the sentiment was absolutely unanimous in favor of daylight saving. I think that is practically the feeling in the whole State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMS. Even if it was not so changed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, I suppose we would still have to amend the law to authorize the action in the eastern zone?

Mr. DALLINGER. Certainly. I drafted the bill that way because by having it apply to only one zone it would not interfere with any other zone.

Mr. SIMS. And would give them what they want?

Mr. DALLINGER. Yes. I have some other telegrams, Mr. Chairman. Here is one from the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which I received almost a year ago, and I offer it to show the sentiment of Massachusetts on this question:

BOSTON, May 28, 1919.

FREDERICK W. DALLINGER,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The health, comfort and welfare of thousands of factory and office workers are benefited by the daylight-saving law. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, comprising over 1,200 members, believe that every manufacturer, every factory employee and every employee of stores, favors the present law and we strongly urge you to see that it is continued in force.

FREDERICK C. HOOD, President.

Mr. SIMS. Do you know what other of the Southern States would be in the eastern zone?

Mr. DALLINGER. I presume that the so-called South Atlantic group of States would be included.

Mr. SIMS. I suppose Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida would be in it. Do you know what their attitude is in regard to the matter?

Mr. DALLINGER. I do not know their attitude.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, a letter I have recently received from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Portland, Me. It is as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Portland, Me., April 7, 1920.

Representative DALLINGER,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: We are much interested in the bill you have introduced to provide daylight saving in the entire eastern time zone.

We wish to assure you that the sentiment in Portland, Me., is entirely favorable to the proposition. A careful canvass of the situation shows that more than 95 per cent of the manufacturers and merchants are favorable to the same and a still larger percentage of their employees are favorable.

If your bill could become a law, I thoroughly believe that the matter would be more than 99 per cent acceptable to the people, as practically the only objections that we received were because it was not more general in its application.

The city council of Portland adopted the order unanimously. It has also been adopted unanimously by the city of Auburn in this State, and many other towns and smaller cities have indicated their intention of adopting it to become effective April 25, the same as in Portland.

Assuring you that we are desirous of cooperating with your efforts in every way possible, we remain,

Very truly, yours,

DEFOREST H. PERKINS,  
*Executive Secretary.*

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Chairman, as you probably know, the State of Massachusetts, by an overwhelming majority of its legislature, recently passed a daylight saving bill which was signed by the governor and is now in operation. The State of New York also has a daylight saving law on its statute book. In addition to that a great many of the cities and towns throughout the eastern part of the country have adopted daylight saving by local ordinances, as indicated by this letter from the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. You realize that the Legislature of New York wanted to repeal the law and that action was vetoed by Gov. Smith?

Mr. DALLINGER. So the law stands.

The CHAIRMAN. The law stands, but the majority of the legislature have indicated their desire to have it repealed.

Mr. DALLINGER. But I am satisfied from what I know about the situation there that a large majority of the people of New York are in favor of the continuation of daylight saving. I think you will find the sentiment in New York City, which contains almost half the population of the State, is practically unanimous in favor of it, and the same is true of other cities in New York State. The State of New York is a State of large cities.

Mr. SIMS. Was not the purpose of the repeal simply to harmonize the legal time in New York with the legal United States time rather than a desire to repeal the law?

Mr. DALLINGER. I think that was the basis of the sentiment for repeal. The object of the bill which I have introduced, is to make the standard time in New York and Massachusetts coincide with the legal local time.

The sentiment of the people in the eastern zone has been pretty strongly shown by their own action. It was shown by the attitude of the Members of Congress from that section when the matter was before Congress, and the object of this bill is to have the railroad time coincide with the wishes of the people.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that you have gone into this matter exhaustively, but there are two points which I want to emphasize.

One is the question of recreation and health. What I mean by that is this: As you know the northern part of the eastern zone is a country of very congested population. The people live in large centers of population, millions of them—in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and in other cities of smaller size. All those cities have been obliged by popular sentiment, as a health measure, to provide breathing spaces in the form of parks and playgrounds for the people.

Now, then, before the daylight-saving plan was inaugurated, the only time that the great mass of the population of the cities of the

East were able to use the parks and playgrounds was on Sunday or on the few legal holidays during the year. Under the old time, by the time the laboring men and the laboring boys and girls got home from work and had their supper it was almost dark, and the only time they were able to take advantage of these parks and recreation centers was on Sundays and holidays.

Since the daylight-saving plan came into operation, and where it exists now as a State law or a local ordinance, the hours of labor are so regulated that they can get the benefit of this land which has been taken by eminent domain and fitted up as parks and recreation centers, and they can get a chance to have some sunshine and some fresh air every day, which is a splendid thing.

The other point I want to emphasize is the necessity of stimulating production as a means of preventing a still further increase in the cost of living. The rise in the prices of the necessities of life is a very serious proposition. We Members of Congress may talk of other issues and deliver learned addresses on various subjects, but the one thing that the great mass of the people are thinking about is the rapidly increasing cost of living. There is no doubt about that.

As a result of daylight saving a great many people have been able to cultivate little garden patches in connection with their homes, and we have a great many working people in the big cities of the East who live out in the suburbs where they have little yards which are large enough, with proper time for cultivation, to supply their families with garden vegetables and things of that kind during the summer, and in many cases to furnish a supply for canning for the winter. It is wonderful what results some of these people get from their little garden patches. That is one reason why I, although I used to be opposed to the distribution of free seeds by the Government, I have hesitated to oppose the appropriation for that purpose. During the war and since the war I have found a great many of my constituents writing me that they have had splendid results from the gardens they have planted with the seeds which I have sent to them, and they are able to cultivate these gardens during the daytime when they have the daylight-saving law. Before that time it was dark before they had a chance to work on the ground.

Mr. SIMS. There is another thing, too, Mr. Dallinger, and that is that early morning work in the garden is interfered with by reason of the dew being on the plants, and if you undertake to cultivate them with the dew on the plants the dirt and dust settles on the leaves and injures them. Whereas, if they can go to work that much earlier in the morning and then they can cultivate their gardens in the afternoon or early evening. In other words, the afternoon or evening is the best time to cultivate vegetable gardens even if the person has time to do it in the morning, without daylight saving. It would be much better to work an hour earlier in the morning and then have an extra hour to cultivate the garden in the afternoon or evening when there is no dew on the plants and the plants would not be injured by cultivation.

Mr. DALLINGER. I know, Mr. Chairman, that this committee has gone exhaustively into the arguments on this question pro and con. I simply wanted to emphasize those two things to show why the people of the eastern zone, or at least the people of the northern part of the eastern zone, are in favor of this daylight saving plan.

And right here, Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the suggestion that if the committee feels that the sentiment of the people south of Maryland, or south of Mason and Dixon's line in the eastern zone are opposed to having daylight saving come back, the bill could be very easily amended to apply to that portion of the eastern zone north of Washington.

Mr. SIMS. I will say this, Mr. Dallinger, that when the repeal bill was before Congress I heard of no objection to it in the Southern States except Florida. Florida seemed to be one of the places where there was a similar situation as in the eastern portion of Ohio, where it required a change of two hours instead of one hour in the clock, and they favored the repeal. But in the territory from Florida on to Washington I do not now recall anyone advocating the repeal.

Mr. DALLINGER. I suppose that if we had the referendum law in national legislation there would not be any question in the minds of the members of the committee as to how the people of the eastern zone would vote on this question of daylight saving.

While I can appreciate the fact that some of the members of the committee who come from the Middle West and the far West might oppose any legislation on the ground that it might be an entering wedge for the restoration of daylight saving to which their constituents are opposed, nevertheless, I think, on more mature reflection, they will see that there is not any danger of that if the matter is limited to one zone.

In other words, the purpose is this: Here was a great reform, a thing that meant recreation and health and air and sunshine and production for a populous section of the country, but a section of the country which is relatively small in area as compared with the rest of the country. I do not believe the people of the rest of the country are so selfish as to say that just because they are opposed to it in their zones that therefore they will not let the people of the eastern zone have this other time, and I fail to see how it is going to interfere in any way with the other zones. I can see the force of the chairman's objection so far as Ohio is concerned, but, as he suggests, the matter of the zone boundaries could easily be fixed. The zone line could be changed back to the western boundary of Pittsburgh by conference between this committee and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If this committee thought well of reporting this bill favorably I have no question at all but that if the chairman of this committee urged the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that body would be willing to change the zone boundaries so as to make them correspond to the section of the country which wants this change.

Mr. STINESS. What is the general condition in New England at the present time with regard to daylight saving? In my State, most of the State has adopted daylight saving. The towns adopted it first. I do not know how far that has extended in New England.

Mr. DALLINGER. I have put in the record a letter from the Portland (Me.) Chamber of Commerce, stating that the city of Portland, the city of Auburn, and other cities, following the example of Portland, have adopted daylight saving by local ordinance, and I understand the same is true in parts of New Hampshire. We have a daylight-saving law in Massachusetts which has gone into operation, and I understand that in many towns and cities in Rhode Island and

Connecticut it has been adopted by local ordinance. It is still a law in New York. The Legislature of the State of New York voted to repeal it by a small margin, but the governor vetoed the repeal, so it is still law.

Mr. STINESS. I think in Rhode Island most of the cities and towns have adopted it. It passed the Rhode Island house, but failed in the senate.

Mr. DALLINGER. As suggested by Judge Sims, I think most of the opposition to daylight saving at the present time in New York, and the thing which probably prevented the Rhode Island senate from adopting it, is the confusion between the daylight saving time and the railroad time. I have no doubt whatever that the statement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Chamber of Commerce to the effect that 95 per cent of the people of the New England States—and I think the same is true of New York and Pennsylvania—would be in favor of this proposition, is correct, if you could have the daylight saving time and the railroad time coincide, which would be accomplished by some such bill as I have introduced.

Mr. SIMS. There is no doubt about sentiment of that kind being in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DALLINGER. Yes; and I have no doubt the same thing is true in the city of Richmond, and other cities in the South.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote in the New York assembly was 78 for repeal, 58 against it. In the Boston Herald of April 24, I notice that a very vigorous protest was sent to Gov. Coolidge by a Mr. Herbert Myrick, who was the head of the conference against daylight saving, and in the course of Mr. Myrick's protest he states:

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission yesterday made formal protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against advancing Boston & Maine Railroad train schedules one hour to conform to the Massachusetts daylight saving law. The protest states that the change will be "very injurious to New Hampshire and a great hardship to farmers in particular." The Interstate Commerce Commission is asked to restrain the road from putting into effect the new schedules announced for to-morrow.

Then he goes on to say that proceedings had been taken and the case had been heard by Judge Franklin T. Hammond.

Mr. Myrick goes on to say further in closing his appeal to Gov. Coolidge:

A decent regard for the convenience and welfare of the people of our neighboring States will be subverted. If necessary this appeal will be backed by signatures of 1,000,000 persons in Massachusetts and of a still greater number throughout New England.

Do you know anything of that matter?

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Chairman, I know that there are some people in New England and even in Massachusetts who are opposed to daylight saving, just as there are always people in every community who are opposed to anything. I think, however, that the sentiment against daylight saving in New England is greatly exaggerated.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce went into this whole matter of the objection of farmers to daylight saving, and they submitted this question to a man who is a practical farmer, a member of the Farm Loan Board, Mr. Herbert Quick, who, I understand, originally came from Iowa. He is a native of Iowa, and I understand he has a farm



in West Virginia. Every objection which the farmers raise was met by Mr. Quick.

The president of the chamber of commerce submitted these objections of the farmers to Mr. Quick and he answered every one of them. I do not know whether this pamphlet, "The case of daylight saving," by Mr. Marcus M. Marks, has been presented to the committee or not.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it was presented at a former hearing, and I think part of it was printed in the hearing.

Mr. DALLINGER. I would like to put in the record a brief statement of Mr. Marks.

Mr. HAMILTON. Before you proceed to that, Mr. Dallinger, can you recall a few of the strongest objections of the farmers to this proposition? Have you investigated the matter so as to know what the objections of the farmers are?

Mr. DALLINGER. We have not got a very large farming class in our part of the country, Mr. Hamilton. But the principal objection is the fact that they say they can not do the work in the morning because of the dew.

Mr. HAMILTON. And they can not stop on factory time?

Mr. DALLINGER. They claim they have to stop early at night because the men they employ to work on the farms will not work after the regular time in vogue in the community.

Mr. HAMILTON. But the farmer has got to go on working?

Mr. STINESS. Did not this objection based on the fact that the dew was on the ground so early in the morning come not so much from New England as from the farmers of the West?

Mr. DALLINGER. Certainly. Most of our farming, Mr. Hamilton, is market gardening—intensive farming—whereas, the farming in your part of the country and farther west is extensive farming; that is, farming large acreages of wheat and corn, and your wheat is harvested largely by machinery. I suppose very likely the question of the dew may be an important item in that case, but it is not true with market gardening. You can do work in the morning in market gardens, because a great deal of the intensive work done on that kind of farms is weeding, and that can be done in the early morning as well as any other time.

Mr. SIMS. My district is almost altogether agricultural, or at least the greatest portion of it is agricultural, and I never received a single protest against the daylight-saving law or a single word from my district in favor of its repeal. But the farming there is nearly all done by the owners of the farms themselves. As I recall the previous hearings, the greatest objection was from the West, where there are large wheat-growing interests, and the objection was that they have to hire a great deal of labor and can not get into the harvest field early in the morning because of the dew, and when 6 o'clock in the afternoon comes, the hired men want to quit, and therefore it really shortens the harvest day, although that condition was only during the harvesting period.

The CHAIRMAN. The greatest objection came from the dairy interests.

Mr. SIMS. I am speaking of the agricultural interests. Dairymen opposed it because of having to get up so early in the morning while it was dark. But that was largely from your State, I believe?

The CHAIRMAN. That was from all dairy interests.

Mr. SIMS. But dairying is not so general as farming.

Mr. HAMILTON. It is pretty general.

Mr. DALLINGER. I would like to read this one statement from this pamphlet on the Case of Daylight Saving. Mr. Willard A. Munson was the man who represented the farmers before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This was one of his objections:

The loss to the farmer will be large if he has to operate his day labor on a daylight-saving schedule. His busy time of the year is in the months affected and his loss will occur in not being able to put men to work while dew is on the crops. Aside from its being very disagreeable to work in wet foliage, it is distinctly harmful.

Mr. Quick's reply to that was:

I know of no crops the marketing of which would be interfered with by the dew which would be caused to be on their foliage by the daylight-saving law. Where crops are gathered early in the morning for delivery at once, the dew will be on them under any time system on dewy mornings. Farm hands do object to working in crops covered with dew—but I know of no farm where the hands are sent to the fields any earlier under the daylight-saving law than before it was enacted. The sun rises and sets at the old time.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Stiness made some reference to Rhode Island. I notice in this Boston paper a dispatch dated Providence, April 23, which says:

The general assembly adjourned to-night until next Tuesday without acting upon the proposed State daylight-saving law. In the meantime 12 of the 39 cities and towns will go on the new time next Sunday, having adopted local ordinances.

Did the legislature pass the law?

Mr. STINESS. No. It passed the house, and they waited in the senate until 4 o'clock in the morning, but the senate committee would not report the bill out.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Carver is here, representing Mr. Marks, and he desires to submit this statement for Mr. Marks:

The National Daylight Saving Association wishes to go on record before your committee as being in favor of the adoption of daylight saving throughout the entire eastern time zone, either for the period designated in the Ackerman-Edge bill or for the shorter length of time, as indicated in the measure introduced by Mr. Dallinger.

The National Daylight Saving Association believes it is not necessary to burden your committee with a brief on the benefit of daylight saving as it applies to the great majority of the people in the territory affected by these bills. Your committee knows that the eastern time zone's population is more than half of the total population of the United States.

A vast majority of the citizens are industrial workers who are heartily in favor of the extra hour of light. Referendums taken in States throughout New England, in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, show a ratio of 10 to 1 in favor of daylight saving.

The National Daylight Saving Association feel that in limiting the extra hour of daylight to the eastern time zone, most of the objections to the measure are remedied. As a great majority of the people in the District are in favor of daylight saving we feel that we should be favored by having one of the two bills reported out for consideration on the floor.

I do not think I have anything further to add, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I had sent word to Members who introduced bills on this subject—Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Darrow, and Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Ackerman is engaged at a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning and will not be able to be here.

Mr. DALLINGER. Of course, you understand that if I had had time I could have had this room filled with representatives from all the chambers of commerce of the large cities of the East.

The CHAIRMAN. I have some statements which I have received, and I will put those in the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

**STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY HON. ERNEST R. ACKERMAN,  
A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF  
NEW JERSEY.**

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the vote to repeal the national daylight saving law clearly showed that the bulk of the opposition to it came from the Mississippi Valley and was based on the objections of the farmers, but the value of farm products in 1919, when daylight saving prevailed, was almost 300 per cent over the last census of 1912, or \$24,000,000,000. These objections, their merits or demerits, are known to you and so need no discussion.

You are also no doubt quite as familiar with the dissatisfaction felt in the Eastern States over the action of Congress in withdrawing the measure and the efforts of States and lesser Government subdivisions to circumvent this action by the enactment of State laws and the adoption of local and municipal ordinances. As a result we now have in the great metropolitan sections an observance of the new time schedule. All business is regulated accordingly. The courts operate under it. Local train service has been adjusted to get the workers to their places of labor and take them home an hour earlier than the time we observe here, in Washington.

The fact that we are not operating under the new time is one of the reasons for the introduction of my bill to have the plan adopted in the eastern time zone. There are other places which also failed to take any action to keep pace with their neighbors. This has caused considerable confusion among people when away from home. Any of you who have recently been to New York, Philadelphia, or any of the larger places in the East must have experienced similar feelings. It is just as bad when people from there come here. To some it is little short of bewildering or worse to have the two different times.

It was my idea that the larger territory the plan would effect the better it would be. As nearly all of the Representatives and Senators with constituencies in the eastern zone voted first against the repealer and second to sustain the President's veto, I drew my bill accordingly. I am convinced all of them properly represented the wishes of their people. My bill also differs somewhat from the original measure as to the length of time it is in effect. The original measure provided for seven months. Mine cuts this period to five months.

There is no question in your minds, I believe, as to the way this bill is viewed in the industrial centers, just as you have no doubt as to the objections to it in the agricultural sections. In my State there are quite extensive farming interests. The fact that all of the cities are now observing daylight saving necessarily forces the farmers to do likewise in order to market their products—so in that way they are no better off than under the original measure. The same is true of other States. In this connection I can frankly say I have heard very little objection. The situation seems to have been allowed to work itself out. In other words, all activities have adapted themselves to the change. This was accomplished with no perceptible jar, delay, or dislocation of business.

As an indication of the sentiment for daylight saving in Elizabeth, N. J., I submit the following poll taken by the chamber of commerce. It will be noticed that more than 12,000 ballots were cast and that 81 per cent of them favored daylight saving.

	In favor.	Against.
<b>Manufacturing plants:</b>		
N. J. Dry Dock Co.	136	52
Diehl Manufacturing Co.	248	14
American Gas Furnace Co.	74	16
American Swiss File & Tool Co.	50	12
Bethlehem Ship-Building Corporation	1,119	136
Braun-dorf-Mueller Co.	79	11
Campbell Art Co.	42	17
Standard Oil Co.	1,632	633
Smith-Lewis Foundry	74	70
U. S. Leather Co.	54	3
A. & F. Brown Co.	111	15
American Marine Equipment Co.	57	1
Elizabethport Transfer Co.	44	6
Barret Co.	89	3
Jenkins Rubber Co.	107	4
Central R. R. of New Jersey	27	
Singer Manufacturing Co.	5,258	1,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>2,312</b>
<b>Stores:</b>		
Woolworth's	57	8
Gordon-Kirch Co.	146	3
Meyanus Bros.	20	
Smith-Hammer	12	
L. F. Hersh & Bro.	34	1
F. T. Woodhull	13	1
Schwed & Bro.	8	
A. C. Stein	11	3
M. Levy & Sons	58	
<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Office buildings:</b>		
Schwed Building	30	2
Woolworth Building	14	2
Hersh Building	30	
Kean Building	31	4
Isham Building	22	1
Fletcher Building	22	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Schools:</b>		
Elizabeth Commercial College—		
Day school	70	2
Night school	53	2
Drake Business College	42	5
Day school	50	7
Night school	50	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Newspapers:</b>		
Elizabeth Daily Journal	47	19
Elizabeth Evening Times	17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Commuters, Pennsylvania Station, 1 day only</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Advertisements in newspapers</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>10,168</b>	<b>2,382</b>

The following figures have been worked out with great care and, I believe, are also worthy of your consideration, as they show in table form the actual daylight saved to each of the 43,323,000 persons in the first zone:

1 hour per day for each person.  
26 working days.

26 working hours saved each month per person.

5 months.

$5 \times 26 = 130$  working hours saved to each person.

$43,323,000 \text{ persons} \times 130 \text{ hours} = 5,631,990,000 \text{ hours saved in first zone.}$

$5,631,990,000 \text{ hours} = 703,998,750 \text{ working days of eight hours.}$

$703,998,750 \text{ days} = 1,928,763 + \text{years of 8 hour-days saved in five months.}$

I sincerely trust it will be possible for you to favorably report out at an early date either my bill or a similar measure to afford these people this much desired and beneficial legislation.

**STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY HON. GEORGE P. DARROW, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, conservation of national resources and national health, a storing up of its energies on one hand and a developing of moral and physical health on the other hand, invariably operates to the advantage of a nation. Daylight saving, originally instituted as a war measure, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the great benefit to workers everywhere from the extra hour of daylight. By affording them an opportunity for rest, recreation or study in the daylight hours their mental and physical well-being is enhanced, making them more fit for their labors and more efficient; and productivity, the great factor in the economic life of a country, is thereby increased.

In the city of Philadelphia, which I have the honor in part to represent, there is universal sentiment in behalf of the extra hour of daylight. Our city council by resolution has petitioned Congress to adopt daylight saving legislation. The chamber of commerce and other organizations have taken similar action. In fact I have received hundreds of appeals from individuals and organizations in behalf of the passage of my bill, H. R. 11122, or another similar to it.

Mr. Chairman, my bill, H. R. 11122, which was introduced on December 12, 1919, provides for daylight saving over a period of five months (from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September) instead of the seven months' period (from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October), as provided in the law which Congress repealed. It was my hope that the suggested five months' period might be agreed upon as a compromise between the proponents of daylight saving and the opponents of the old law. I wish to urge your committee to give this feature earnest and serious consideration.

Physicians in general are also in favor of daylight saving. The American Medical Association by resolution characterizes daylight saving and the added hour of sunlight as the "poor man's violet ray." The National Association Against Tuberculosis has gone on record to the effect that the repeal of the Federal law was the most stunning blow the fight on the white plague had ever received.

Daylight saving reduces accidents. Physicians, hospitals, accident insurance companies, and industries employing hundreds of thousands of men and women attest this assertion. At the same time it increases efficiency in industry, for it relieves eyestrain due to artificial light and aids in the general health of the worker, in the store, shop, factory, or office. Eyestrain is reduced to a minimum as the extra hour of daylight makes possible a full working day for most industries without artificial light.

In 1918 there were 43,000 fewer industrial accidents in Pennsylvania than in the preceding year, a substantial portion of this decrease being attributed to daylight saving.

Daylight saving has promoted home gardens. In 1918 home gardens throughout the country raised more than \$500,000,000 worth of produce solely through their cultivation in the extra hour of light.

Daylight saving has also resulted in fuel saving, one hour of artificial light being eliminated daily.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it is necessary to advance further arguments in favor of daylight-saving legislation. Your committee has on various occasions heard the testimony of many individuals and representatives of a number of organizations, so I feel you are entirely familiar with the general sentiment which exists in favor of a daylight-saving law. I hope this subject may have your earnest consideration at this time, and that the committee may agree to submit a favorable report on one of the bills which it is now considering.

**STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in order to reflect the practically unanimous consent of the section of the great city of New York which I have the honor to represent in the House of Representatives, viz, a part of the Borough of Brooklyn as well as a densely populated part of the Borough of Queens, I am appearing before your honorable body in the cause of daylight saving. I am already on record in this Congress in advocacy of this boon to the people of the crowded sections, by remarks which stated as fully as my very limited powers would permit. True, the plan of saving daylight was an experiment during the war, yet it added tremendously to the resources of the Nation, some statisticians estimating the garden productions at hundreds of millions of dollars. During the war when the people of the United States were beseeched on every hand to husband their resources, to buy bonds, to buy war-savings stamps, to subscribe to all the war-time auxiliaries, we especially impressed the idea of back-yard garden vegetable cultivation.

We dwelt with great emphasis upon the fact that this plan if followed out generally would not alone reduce the drain upon the food-stuffs that were needed by our own soldiers and those of our allies, but would also reduce the expenses to the people of the Nation, thus reducing the high cost of living which was mounting on all the necessities of life by leaps and bounds. The press of the country gave large publicity to these features that would help "win the war," and to my mind the general acceptance and cooperation of the public was a great instrumentality in hurrying the great conflict to a successful conclusion. It is a recognized fact that this great saving was not entirely confined to the rural communities. On the contrary the greater part will be found upon investigation to have resulted from the energy, the patriotism, and the thrift of congested sections, such as those in the district from which I come. Time and again in countless instances.

I have had personal evidence of the value of the back-yard vegetable garden in own neighborhood, that in which I live. Now, what made this possible? How were our men in factory, shop, and office during the long hours of the day to find the time in which to render so great a service to their country and themselves? How was it possible with a one-hour ride by train or trolley, sometimes more than that, from their place of employment to the home to show a result so great in the aggregate as to reach the amount to which I have referred? The answer is very simple, gentlemen of the committee. It was that one extra hour of daylight which our Government very wisely allowed during the stress of war. War teaches many things, as we have learned at great cost, and one of its lessons has been the value of daylight saving. It has been an inestimable boon to the people of the great cities, so much so that, despite the toil and fatigue of the day's work, the head of the family was enabled to reach home an hour earlier, have his dinner, rest for a short time with his family, and then spend the remainder of the day before dark in the garden fostering and working the prospect with a hope of a generous harvest within the limit of his small acreage. All of these reasons I have so inadequately tried to present to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, have impressed me on this proposition, and I hope will influence you in your efforts to reach a conclusion that will benefit the greatest number of the citizenship of our country. (Thereupon the committee adjourned.)

MSA # 21941

**END OF  
TITLE**